



Medium Term Plan – Spring 1

Extreme Earth – Coasts

Goldcrest

	Key Skills Covered	Milestones Covered	Lesson Outline/ Continuous Provision Activities
History	A) Investigate and interpret the past This concept involves understanding that our understanding of the past comes from an interpretation of the available evidence.	3.1. Use sources of evidence to deduce information about the past. 3.2. Select suitable sources of evidence, giving reasons for choices. 3.3. Use sources of information to form testable hypotheses about the past. 3.4. Seek out and analyse a wide range of evidence in order to justify claims about the past. 3.5. Show an awareness of the concept of propaganda and how historians must understand the social context of evidence studied. 3.6. Understand that no single source of evidence gives the full answer to questions about the past. 3.7. Refine lines of enquiry as appropriate.	Week 3. To consider the effect of the Atlantic Ocean on Ireland, Cornwall, Devon and Dorset. Week 4. To look historically at Britain's changing coastline over decades and the impact on roads, rail, people and homes. Week 5. What is meant by the term Jurassic Coast and what evidence exists to prove the definition?
	B) Build an overview of world history This concept involves an appreciation of	3.3. Compare some of the times studied with those of the other areas of interest around the world. 3.4. Describe the social, ethnic, cultural or religious diversity of past society.	

	the characteristic features of the past and an understanding that life is different for different sections.	3.5. Describe the characteristic features of the past, including ideas, beliefs, attitudes and experiences of men, women and children.	
	C) Understand chronology This concept involves an understanding of how to chart the passing of time and how some aspects of history studied were happening at similar times in differ	3.1. Describe the main changes in a period of history (using terms such as: social, religious, political, technological and cultural). 3.2. Identify periods of rapid change in history and contrast them with times of relatively little change. 3.3. Understand the concepts of continuity and change over time, representing them, along with evidence, on a time line. 3.4. Use dates and terms accurately in describing events.	
	D) Communicate historically This concept involves using historical vocabulary and techniques to convey information	3.1. Use appropriate historical vocabulary to communicate, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dates • time period • era • chronology • continuity • change • century • decade 	

	about the past.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • legacy. <p>3.2. Use literacy, numeracy and computing skills to a exceptional standard in order to communicate information about the past.</p> <p>3.3. Use original ways to present information and ideas.</p>	
Geography	A) Investigate places This concept involves understanding the geographical location of places and their physical and human features.	<p>3.1 Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations.</p> <p>3.2. Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location.</p> <p>3.3. Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location.</p> <p>3.4. Use different types of fieldwork sampling (random and systematic) to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area. Record the results in a range of ways.</p> <p>3.5. Analyse and give views on the effectiveness of different geographical representations of a location (such as aerial images compared with maps and topological maps - as in London’s Tube map).</p> <p>3.6. Name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.</p>	<p>Week 1 - To name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time in the context of coastal features.</p> <p>Week 2 - What physical features and landscapes are found at the coast and how do humans use and impact upon this environment?</p> <p>Week 3 - To describe how a wave is formed, introduce the terms swash, backwash and ‘fetch’ and consider how waves a formed over long stretches of sea and how they are effected by wind strength. Consider where in the UK you might find strong waves vs. gentle waves. How does sediment move around the UK? I explain how longshore drift contributes to the movement of sediment around the UK.</p> <p>Week 4 - To identify the 4 main types of coastal erosion: hydraulic, attrition,</p>
	B)Investigate patterns This concept involves understanding	<p>3.3. Describe how locations around the world are changing and explain some of the reasons for change.</p> <p>3.4. Describe geographical diversity across the world.</p>	

	the relationships between the physical features of places and the human activity within them, and the appreciation of how they impact each other	3.5. Describe how countries and geographical regions are interconnected and interdependent.	<p>abrasion and solution.</p> <p>Week 5 - To describe the location of the Jurassic Coast and the erosional processes that shape the coastline, to explain the formation of landforms found along the Jurassic coast and investigate why some areas are eroding more quickly than others.</p> <p>Week 6 – To discover the two different types of coastal engineering: hard and soft.</p>
	C) Communicate geographically This concept involves understanding geographical representations , vocabulary and techniques.	<p>3.1. Describe and understand key aspects of: human geography, including: settlements, land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals, and water supplies.</p> <p>3.2. Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and a key (that uses standard Ordnance Survey symbols) to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the world.</p> <p>3.3. Create maps of locations identifying patterns (such as: land use, climate zones, population densities, height of land).</p>	
Art	A) Develop ideas	<p>A.3.1 Develop and imaginatively extend ideas from starting points throughout the curriculum.</p> <p>A.2.3 Collect information, sketches and resources and present ideas imaginatively in a sketch book.</p> <p>A.3.3 Use the qualities of materials to enhance ideas.</p>	<p>Week 1. Use a range of sketching skills to create black and white drawings of parts of the British coastline. Through these observation drawings can you list the coastal features drawn?</p> <p>Week 2. Use watercolours to create a coastal landscape. Follow instructions on the watercolour tutorial to learn new skills</p>

		<p>A.3.4 Spot the potential in unexpected results as work progresses.</p> <p>A.3.5 Comment on artworks with a fluent grasp of visual language.</p>	<p>to get the best effects.</p> <p>Week 3. To learn the techniques that Marcus Sedgwick has used, creating wood engravings in the same style as the ones in the novel Floodland, looking at the work of illustrator and wood engraver John Lawrence to broaden experiences. Supporting resources can be found here: http://www.illustrationcupboard.com/artists.aspx?ald=66</p> <p>Week 4. Focus on the art work of William Blake and create a copy of your chosen work. Supporting resources can be found here: http://www.tate.org.uk/art/artists/william-blake-39.</p> <p>Week 5. Plan and start to gather resources to create a 3D model of a coastline</p> <p>Week 6. Create a 3D model of a coastline.</p>
	B) Master techniques	<p>B.3.1 Sketch (lightly) before painting to combine line and colour.</p> <p>B.3.2 Create a colour palette based upon colours observed in the natural or built world.</p> <p>B.3.3 Use the qualities of watercolour and acrylic paints to create visually interesting pieces.</p> <p>B.3.4 Combine colours, tones and tints to enhance the mood of a piece.</p> <p>B.3.5 Use brush techniques and the qualities of paint to create texture.</p> <p>B.3.6 Develop a personal style of painting, drawing upon ideas from other artists.</p> <p>B.3.7 Build up layers of colours.</p> <p>B.3.9 Create an accurate pattern, showing fine detail.</p> <p>B.3.10 Use a range of visual elements to reflect the purpose of the work.</p> <p>B.3.11 Show life-like qualities and real-life proportions or, if more abstract, provoke different interpretations.</p> <p>B.3.12 Use tools to carve and add shapes, texture and pattern.</p> <p>B.3.13 Combine visual and tactile qualities.</p> <p>B.3.14 Use frameworks (such as wire or moulds) to</p>	

		provide stability and form.	
	C) Take inspiration from the greats	C.3.1 Give details (including own sketches) about the style of some notable artists, artisans and designers. C.3.2• Show how the work of those studied was influential in both society and to other artists. C.3.3• Create original pieces that show a range of influences and styles.	
Enrichment Opportunities	• Visit to Osmington Bay in Dorset to learn new skills and discover the Jurassic coast, with a visit to Lulworth Cove included.		

	Key Skills	Milestones Covered	Lesson Outline
Science	<p>A) Work scientifically</p> <p>This concept involves learning the methodologies of the discipline of science.</p>	<p>A.3.1. Plan enquiries, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary.</p> <p>A.3.2. Use appropriate techniques, apparatus, and materials during fieldwork and laboratory work.</p> <p>A.3.3.Take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision.</p> <p>A.3.4. Record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, bar and line graphs, and</p>	<p>Week 1: To discover what we know about the human body and describe different systems that support life. Focus in on the circulatory as the study for this term.</p> <p>Week 2: To understand the importance of the circulatory system focusing on the heart's job and the effect of exercise on the heart's performance. Acknowledging that the heart is an</p>

		<p>models.</p> <p>A.3.5. Report findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations of results, explanations involving causal relationships, and conclusions.</p> <p>A.3.6. Present findings in written form, displays and other presentations.</p> <p>A.3.7. Use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests.</p> <p>A.3.8. Use simple models to describe scientific ideas, identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.</p>	<p>organ that needs exercise to keep it healthy.</p> <p>Week 3: How does the heart work and what is its role in the circulation of blood. What is blood made up from and what is the job of these various elements?</p> <p>Week 4: Discovering the famous scientists who have impacted thoughts on the heart and circulatory system: Dr Daniel Hale Williams.</p> <p>Week 5: Discovering the famous scientists who have impacted thoughts on the heart and circulatory system: Marie Maynard Daly.</p> <p>Week 6: The quest of ‘Keeping our bodies healthy’, looking at the benefits of exercise and diet.</p> <p>Week 7: The quest of ‘Keeping our bodies healthy’, creating a poster to encourage others to keep healthy advising what to do and what not to do.</p>
	<p>C) Understand animals and humans This concept involves becoming familiar with different types of animals, humans and the life processes they share.</p>	<p>C.3.1. Describe the changes as humans develop to old age.</p> <p>C.3.2. Identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood.</p> <p>C.3.3. Recognise the importance of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way the human body functions.</p> <p>C.3.4. Describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans.</p>	
RE	<p>A) Understand beliefs and teachings This concept involves understanding the key</p>	<p>A.3.1. Explain how some teachings and beliefs are shared between religions.</p> <p>A.3.2. Explain how religious beliefs shape the lives of individuals and communities.</p>	<p><u>How far is belief in the resurrection important to Christians today?</u></p> <p>Week 1 – Acknowledging the diversity of faiths and religious practice worldwide. Explain the place of Salvation within the ‘big</p>

	teachings of various religions.		story' of the Bible. Week 2: What do pupils recall about the Easter Story? Which part of the story do they think is the most significant part? And why? Examine evidence for the resurrection. Can it be proved and how do Christians respond to it? Explain the difference between resurrection and reincarnation. Plot on a continuum line between the two. Read the extracts from Luke chapter 24, find evidence from all the readings and be ready to discuss their findings. Look at artists paintings of the eye witness accounts described in the Bible.
	B) Understand practices and lifestyles This concept involves understanding the day to day lives and practices of various religions.	B.3.1. Explain the practices and lifestyles involved in belonging to a faith community. B.3.2. Compare and contrast the lifestyles of different faith groups and give reasons why some within the same faith may adopt different lifestyles. B.3.3. Show an understanding of the role of a spiritual leader.	Week 4 – Share videos from REQuest with Christians sharing their views on why the resurrection is important to them. Let the children discuss what they have heard. Week 5 – Give children an Easter worship song, get them to read through the lyrics and pick out aspects which point to the Easter story. Can they decide which songs would be sung on Good Friday and which ones on Easter Sunday?
	C) Understand how beliefs are conveyed This concept involves understanding how books, scriptures, readings and other important means of communication are used to convey beliefs.	C.3.1. Explain some of the different ways that individuals show their beliefs.	Week 6: What conclusions do Christians draw from their belief in the resurrection? Focus on the 'I am'
	D) Reflect This concept	D.3.1. Recognise and express feelings about their own identities.	

	involves an appreciation of how religion plays an important role in the lives of some people.	<p>Relate these to religious beliefs or teachings.</p> <p>D.3.2. Explain their own ideas about the answers to ultimate questions.</p> <p>D.3.3.Explain why their own answers to ultimate questions may differ from those of others.</p>	<p>statements found in the book of John. Hold a debate to discuss 'Was Jesus divine?'</p>
	<p>E) Understand values</p> <p>This concept involves an appreciation of how many people place values as an important aspect of their lives.</p>	<p>E.3.1. Explain why different religious communities or individuals may have a different view of what is right and wrong.</p> <p>E.3.2. Show an awareness of morals and right and wrong beyond rules (i.e. wanting to act in a certain way despite rules).</p> <p>E.3.3. Express their own values and remain respectful of those with different values.</p>	
Computing	<p>A) Code</p>	<p>A.3.1. Change the position of objects between screen layers (send to back, bring to front).</p> <p>A.3.2. Upload sounds from a file and edit them. Add effects such as fade in and out and control their implementation.</p> <p>A.3.3. Use a range of sensing tools (including proximity, user inputs, loudness and mouse position) to control events or actions.</p>	<p>Programming A – Variables in games Week 1 Introducing variables - Learners are introduced to variables. They see examples of real-world variables (score and time in a football match) before they explore them in a Scratch project. Learners then design and make their own project that includes variables. Finally, learners identify that variables are named and that they can be letters (strings) as well as numbers.</p> <p>Week 2. Variables in programming - Learners understand that variables are</p>
	<p>B) Connect</p> <p>This concept involves developing an understanding of how to safely</p>	<p>B.3.1. Collaborate with others online on sites approved and moderated by teachers.</p> <p>B.3.2. Give examples of the risks of online communities and demonstrate</p>	

	connect with others.	<p>knowledge of how to minimise risk and report problems.</p> <p>B.3.3. Understand and demonstrate knowledge that it is illegal to download copyrighted material, including music or games, without express written permission, from the copyright holder.</p> <p>B.3.4. Understand the effect of online comments and show responsibility and sensitivity when online.</p> <p>B.3.5. Understand how simple networks are set up and used.</p>	<p>used in programs, and that they can only hold a single value at a time. They complete an unplugged task that demonstrates the process of changing variables. Then, learners explore why it is important to name variables and apply their learning in a Scratch project in which they make, name, and update variables.</p>
	C) Communicate This concept involves using apps to communicate one's ideas.	<p>C.3.1. Choose the most suitable applications and devices for the purposes of communication.</p> <p>C.3.2. Use many of the advanced features in order to create high quality, professional or efficient communications.</p>	<p>Week 3. Improving a game - Learners apply the concept of variables to enhance an existing game in Scratch. They predict the outcome of changing the same change score block in different parts of a program, then they test their predictions in Scratch. Learners also experiment with using different values in variables, and with using a variable elsewhere in a program. Finally, they add comments to their project to explain how they have met the objectives of the lesson.</p>
	D) Collect	<p>D 3.1. Select appropriate applications to devise, construct and manipulate data and present it in an effective and professional manner.</p>	<p>Week 4. Designing a game - Learners work at the 'design' level of abstraction, where they create their artwork and algorithms. Learners first design the sprites and backgrounds for their project, then they design their algorithms to create their program flow.</p> <p>Week 5 Design to code - Learners implement the algorithms that they created in Lesson 4. In doing this, they</p>

			identify variables in an unfamiliar project and learn the importance of naming variables. They also have the opportunity to add another variable to enhance their project.
Music	A) Perform This concept involves understanding that music is created to be performed.	A.3.1. Sing or play from memory with confidence. A.3.2. Perform solos or as part of an ensemble. A.3.3. Sing or play expressively and in tune. A.3.4. Hold a part within a round. A.3.5. Sing a harmony part confidently and accurately. A.3.6. Sustain a drone or a melodic ostinato to accompany singing. A.3.7. Perform with controlled breathing (voice) and skillful playing (instrument).	Week 1. Listen and Appraise - A New Year Carol by Benjamin Britten. Play games and talk about the music. Week 2. Listen and Appraise - A New Year Carol - Urban Gospel version. How is this version different from Britten's version? Week 3. Listen and Appraise - I Mun be Married on Sunday by Benjamin Britten. Play games and learn to sing the song. Week 4. Listen and Appraise - I Mun Be Married On Sunday - Bhangra version. Play games and perform the song. Week 5. Listen and Appraise - Fishing Song by Benjamin Britten. Choose what you perform today. Start to prepare for the end-of-unit performance. Listen and Appraise - Fishing Song - South African version. Research Benjamin Britten's life and music.
	B) Compose This concept involves appreciating that music is created through a process which has a number of techniques.	B.1.1. Create a sequence of long and short sounds. B.1.2. Clap rhythms. B.1.3. Create a mixture of different sounds (long and short, loud and quiet, high and low). B.1.4. Choose sounds to create an effect. B.1.5. Sequence sounds to create an overall effect. B.1.6. Create short, musical patterns.	

		B.1.7. Create short, rhythmic phrases.	
	C) Describe music This concept involves appreciating the features and effectiveness of musical elements.	C.3.1. Choose from a wide range of musical vocabulary to accurately describe and appraise music including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pitch • dynamics • tempo • timbre • texture • lyrics and melody • sense of occasion • expressive • solo • rounds 	
French	A) Read fluently This concept involves recognising key vocabulary and phrases.	A.1.1. Read out loud everyday words and phrases. A.1.2. Use phonic (or logographic in Mandarin) knowledge to read words. A.1.3. Read and understand short written phrases. A.1.4. Read out loud familiar words and phrases. A.1.5. Use books or glossaries to find out the meanings of new words.	Week 1. Pronounce some unfamiliar words using the phonic support. Listen and recognise the parts of the body. Join in with the song. Week 2. Review the parts of the body. Review use of indefinite article. Review knowledge of singular and plural nouns. Week 3. Review singular and plural of nouns. Review position of colour adjectives. Preparation for writing a description of a monster. Week 4. Review position of adjectives. Review agreement of adjectives in singular. Name adjectives which go before and after the noun.
	B) Write imaginatively This concept involves using key vocabulary and phrases	B.1.1. Write or copy everyday words correctly. B.1.2. Label items and choose appropriate words to complete short sentences. B.1.3. Write one or two short sentences.	

	to write ideas.	B.1.4. Write short phrases used in everyday conversations correctly.	Pronounce the adjectives petit, grand, gros, long in masculine and feminine form. Write a sentence using support with an adjective of size, colour and noun. Week 5. Plural agreement of adjectives. Pronounce some unfamiliar words. State how nouns become plural. Read, identify and build sentences with adjectives which are singular, plural, masculine and feminine.
	C) Speak confidently This concept involves using key vocabulary and phrases to verbally communicate ideas.	C.1.1. Understand a range of spoken phrases. C.1.2. Understand standard language (sometimes asking for words or phrases to be repeated). C.1.3. Answer simple questions and give basic information. C.1.4. Give responses to questions about everyday events. C.1.5. Pronounce words showing a knowledge of sound (or pitch in Mandarin) patterns.	
	D) Understand the culture of the countries in which the language is spoken This concept involves the background knowledge and cultural capital needed to infer meaning from interaction	D.1.1. Identify countries and communities where the language is spoken. D.1.2. Demonstrate some knowledge and understanding of the customs and features of the countries or communities where the language is spoken. D.1.3. Show awareness of the social conventions when speaking to someone.	
PE	A) Develop practical skills in order to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C.3.1. Choose and combine techniques in game situations (running, throwing, catching, passing, jumping and kicking, etc.). 	<u>Weeks 1-6</u> <u>1. Invasion Games - Netball</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Show coordination in some ball-

	<p>participate, compete and lead a healthy lifestyle</p> <p>This concept involves learning a range of physical movements and sporting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C.3.2. Work alone, or with team mates in order to gain points or possession. • C.3.6. Choose the most appropriate tactics for a game. • C.3.7. Uphold the spirit of fair play and respect in all competitive situations. • C.3.9. Compose creative and imaginative dance sequences. • C.3.10. Perform expressively and hold a precise and strong body posture. • C.3.11. Perform and create complex sequences. • C.3.12. Express an idea in original and imaginative ways. • C.3.13. Plan to perform with high energy, slow grace or other themes and maintain this throughout a piece. • C.3.14. Perform complex moves that combine strength and stamina gained through gymnastics activities (such as cartwheels or handstands). 	<p>handling drills; explain some ways to improve coordination; play in a 4v4 game, scoring points in 1 of 3 goals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practise marking the ball for a pass or a shot; umpire the 0.9m rule for a player marking the ball; play in a game utilising the marking the ball skill. • Engage in attacking roles, implementing basic attacking positions; explain why it is important to stay active to help your goal shooter and goal attack; make choices on when to shoot and when to pass. • Describe what a rebound is; attempt rebounds as both an attacker and defender in practices and competitive games. • Practise attempting to intercept the ball; work hard to intercept a pass; explain why you caught the ball or why you knocked it away. • Play in games staying onside; catch balls on the edge of the allowed area; play in competitive games as part of a team. <p>1. <u>Dance/Movement</u> Compose creative and imaginative dance sequences. Week 1: Perform expressively and hold a precise and strong body posture. Week 2: Perform and create complex sequences.</p>
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			<p>Week 3: Express an idea in original and imaginative ways.</p> <p>Week 4: Plan to perform with high energy, slow grace or other themes and maintain this throughout a piece.</p> <p>Week 5: Perform complex moves that combine strength and stamina gained through gymnastics activities (such as cartwheels or handstands).</p>
PSHE	Keeping Safe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have fun working hard. • Understand the benefits of effort and commitment. • Continue to practise even when accomplished. • Encourage others by pointing out how their efforts gain results. 	<p>Week 1. New Year's Resolutions, considering goals for life and how I can be the best me.</p> <p>Week 2. Recognise that bullying and discriminatory behaviour can result from disrespect of people's differences.</p> <p>Week 3 We have more in common than not. Know that all people are unique but that we have far more in common with each other than what is different about us.</p> <p>Week 4. Respecting differences, Demonstrate ways of showing respect to others, using verbal and non-verbal communication.</p> <p>Week 5. Tolerance and respect for others</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give full concentration. • 'Tune out' most distractions. • Understand techniques and methods that aid concentration. • Develop expertise and deep interest in some things. 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Show a determination to keep going, despite failures or setbacks. • Reflect upon the reasons for failures and find ways to bounce back. • Stick at an activity even in the most challenging of circumstances. • See possibilities and opportunities even after a disappointment. 	
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For English and maths plan see separate long-term plans.